THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The claim made by the Indian Medical Association is based on news and media reports. The Indian Medical Association has stated that 35% of drugs in the country (being allegedly spurious), is based on a WHO report in 'Business Line Financial Daily, which the WHO has denied. The IMA has also stated that the monetary value of spurious drugs is derived from a news of sting operation of Aaj Tak T.V. Channel.

(c) to (e) All manufacturing and sale of drugs is controlled under the various provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act & Rules there under. The manufacture of spurious drugs is a clandestine activity generally indulged in by unlicensed manufacturers and when they are detected, action is taken as per law.

A Bill has already been introduced in the Parliament to provide stricter penalties, provision for special courts for speedy trial of drug related offences, compounding offences authorizing the Police also to file prosecution for drugs related offences and making all such offences congnizable and non-bailable.

Cases of Dengue and Chikungunya in Delhi

†1241. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of Dengue and Chikungunya have increased in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the effective measures being taken by Government for prevention of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The total number of cases reported due to Dengue and Chikungunya in Delhi during the year 2007 upto 29.10.2007 are 392 and 153 respectively. During 2006, 2640 cases of Dengue and 425 cases of Chikungunya were reported upto corresponding period.

Abortion of female foetuses

1242. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study, 10 million female foetuses were aborted in India, over the last two decade;

(b) if so, what is official estimate thereof;

(c) what is the present gender scenario in the country/States; and which are the worst States/districts;

(d) what steps are being taken by Centre to eschew gender imbalance;

(e) FIRs registered, challanged and convicted for violation of PC & PNDT Act, in the country/States and the details of their disposal; and

(f) whether Government considers the above punitive scenario as satisfactory?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) The Sex Ratio (SR) (number of females per thousand males) has increased from 927 to 933 from 1991 to 2001. However, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) has declined from 945 to 927 during the same period. State-wise SR and CSR is enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

As on 23.11.2007, there were 403 ongoing cases in the Courts/Police for various violations of the law. 132 ultrasound machines were sealed and seized for violation of the law. Though most of the cases related to non-registration of the centre-clinic, 65 cases relate to determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus. 37 cases have been filed against people who have given advertisement about facilities of pre-conception/pre-natal sex selection. State governments are requested to take effective measure for speedy disposal of ongoing cases.

Stringent punishments are prescribed in the Act as under so as to serve as a deterrent for minimising violations of the Act:

- Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to Rs. 10,000.
- For any subsequent offences, he/she may be imprisoned up to 5 years and fined up to Rs. 50,000/100,000.
- The name of the registered medical practitioner is reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the court and till the case is disposed off.

Further, Appropriate Authorities are empowered with the powers of a Civil Court for search, seizure and sealing the machines, equipments and records of the violators of law including sealing of premises and commissioning of witnesses. It has been made mandatory to maintain proper records in respect of the use of ultrasound machines and other equipments capable of detection of sex of foetus and also in respect of tests and procedures that may lead to pre-conception selection of sex. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.

The Government, on continuing basis, is taking action to strengthen the Pre-Conception & Pre-Diagnostic Techniques Ac (PC & PNDT Act) as well as creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms.

Statement

State/UT-wise sex ratio and child sex ratio during 1991 & 2001

India and State/Union Territory/District	Sex ratio		Child Sex Ratio	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
India	927	933	945	927
Jammu & Kashmir	896	892	NA	941
Himachal Pradesh	976	968	951	896
Punjab	882	876	875	798
Chandigarh*	790	777	899	845

1	2	3	4	5
Uttaranchal	936	962	948	908
Haryana	865	861	879	819
Delhi*	827	821	915	868
Rajasthan	910	921	916	909
Uttar Pradesh	876	898	927	916
Bihar	907	919	953	942
Sikkim	878	875	965	963
Arunachal Pradesh	859	893	982	964
Nagaland	886	900	993	964
Manipur	958	978	974	957
Mizoram	921	935	969	964
Tripura	945	948	967	966
Meghalaya	955	972	986	973
Assam	923	935	975	965
West Bengal	917	934	967	960
Jharkhand	922	941	979	965
Orissa	971	972	967	953
Chhattisgarh	985	989	974	975
Madhya Pradesh	912	919	941	932
Gujarat	934	920	928	883
Daman & Diu*	969	710	958	926
Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	952	812	1013	979
Maharashtra	934	922	946	913
Andhra Pradesh	972	978	975	961
Karnataka	960	965	960	946
Goa	967	961	964	938
Lakshadweep*	943	948	941	959
Kerala	1,036	1,058	958	960
Tamil Nadu	974	987	948	942
Pondicherry*	979	1,001	963	967
Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	818	846	973	957

SOURCE: Census 1991 & 2001, O/O Registrar General of India

* Union Territory

Doubt in quality of sugar free products

†1243. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some specialist doctors have expressed doubt over the quality of the sugar free products manufactured by some companies for diabetic patients;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.